Price, \\$3,00 in 6 months, of

OUS DEPARTMENT.

the London Jewish Expositor. INGS OF THE LONDON T FOR EVANGELIZING

much pleasure in announcing, P. Treschow, a respectable rian minister, resident in Engdertaken the office of Secreta. Correspondence to the Lon-As he is well versed in the the Continent, we hope through hortly to establish an interestmant correspondence with pion the Continent, on subed with the great cause in

appy to hear that a Lecture blished by our friends at Norjects relative to the conversion

le, animated, and affectionate the Jewish nation, has just been the Rev. Melville Horne, to hope in a future number more to call the attention both of entiles. He has liberally pre-Committee of the London Sowo hundred and fifty copies, omised that any profit arising e of the work shall be given to

lowing tracts have lately been the Society for the use of the

out Israelite; or the History of

lustrations of the Law and the stracted from the writings of a ious Israelite, Saul of Tarsus. mph of Jesus, as compared sted with those of Mahomed; from the Rev. T. Scott's Anoll's Restoration of Israel.

Tract; consisting of parallel om the Old and New Testa-ted in opposite columns. Exthe Generatio Immanuelis

of the Rev. C. Simeon's First the Jews, at Catharine Cree

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE REV. L. WAY.

Beventer, Sept. 18. arrived at Deventer in good excellent, being paved by Boh small Dutch bricks, set up On entering the open part of was much struck by the invigila" under the clock, in a is tower of the church, which, tion afterwards, I found was ourth part of an inscription, in order, runs thus, and makes

vigila-consule-fortis age.

stall times---watching unto prayer, to counsel --- act devoid of fear. occasion to make use of my -no bad one for a Jew. or othary-for, on entering the church, sufficiently attended to my vigila, at a Latin potice of lectures to din the town. On returning, I with attention, and found it to ws, well worthy of insertion in a mal, and of imitation in other eminaries.

s Verburg, Theol. Doctor, Lientalis Professor, Rector Magqui sint auditores, qui initia bica et Hebraa vel alterutrius apiant, horum desiderio satisfahorisque commodis. Provectem discipulis ad penitiorem monumentorum cognitionem, actoribus desumendo specimina ritice et hermeneutice illustranperiet diebus Mercurii, Jovis et Hebræas exponet. Præterea laque dux erit iis, qui Arameam vel alia ad literaturam orientaentia addiscere velint."

ng to the inn, I penned an Professorem et Rect. Magn." ing our characters and the objourney; to which, on the morved the following answer in the

Daventria, Sept. 19, 1817.

omanissime, Apectatæ, at vero jucundissimæ, ht literæ, quas heri domum rure le accepi. Maximi momenti se videtur, de qua in iis agitur. addidisdi insignis industriæ ac propaganda religione Christiatu, vir generosi, duceris et ines. Vere nobili consilio instila Societas, de qua loqueris; co-Ili, quas tecum habes, tales sunt, r cum illis colloqui cupiam .er, quan et te videre valde grasit, mox hora x. ad vestrum hose conseram, ut experiar utrum m, ac de rebus, quas mihi scripaudiendi, sit opportunitas. Tui

mus, J. VERBURG. essor came accordingly, and for a considerable time in tin, and German, on the subject 13. He did not appear to have

Jewish conversion of as much importance as Hebrew punctuation; and therefore, tho' not in orders, this interview may give his thoughts a new turn. He is a very intelligent and learned man, and may be useful to the Society as a future correspondent. While he was penning his answer, we were engaged at the synagogue in an obscure corner, where we found only one young man, and the wife of the door-keeper. The Jewish teacher soon made his appearance out of an adjoining house and joined the conversation. He turned over one of the Hebrew gospels with a scornful look, and said, as it related to a Messiah who was already come, he would have nothing to

heard of the Society before or to have tho't |

do with it, and told the young man it was not lawful to read any book on that subject. He ran in and out of his house two or three times, with great agitation, listened and left us, and came again. The young man seemed not to know what to think of us; but the woman seemed to hear of a Saviour gladly. She listened to the things which Solomon said, especially when he acknowledged that he had been himself a Rabbi, and now preached the faith he was once taught to despise. Who can tell, but that, like Lydia, the Lord might be pleased to open her heart, and that this seed sown by

the way side, may spring up unto life eternal. Friday 19th .- At the first village we stopped at on leaving Deventer, I got out with Solomon to walk, the carriage being before us. We missed the turning, and in endeavoring to find the way to the great road, our ears were struck by a noise in a little barn, and over the door perceiving an Hebrew inscription, Ps. cxviii. ver. 10. we looked in; where lo, and behold! we found a country village synagogue, consisting of about twenty men, and six or seven women, keeping the day of atonement. The simplicity of the place was such, and the dresses so strange, (being all in white, or rather whity-brown, frocks) and the ark an old deal cupboard, with a dirty towel before it by way of veil, that a traveller might have supposed he had discovered a colony of Affghans or Karaites. Such a contrast to the synagogue at Amsterdam could scarce have been conceived. We hastened to overtake the carriage, and got out some tracts, which we left with a person at the door, to give to these poor creatures, to lead them to the only true atonement, the blood once shed on Calvary.

of Hanover afford a variety to any description of the house of Israel we have yet visited; numbers in the higher classes have been baptized lately, but with few exceptions, it is to be feared, chiefly with a view of obtaining civil privileges and admission into Christian society,-a difficulty which all the Jews on the continent complain of. The bankers and physicians here, are mostobserve the state of their minds, and having a fair excuse in offering these nominal Christians the New Testament, Mr. Cox called with me on several on Sunday evening; we found only one at home; he was a physician to the court; he refused the Testament, saying, he had determined to be a physician, and he thought, introducing religion, would injure him in his design. He said, he was fully satisfied of the truth of the Christian religion, but never made proselytes. I hinted to him, the many opportunities he must have as a Christian physician of saying a word in season, but he waved the subject. He accepted of Scott's " Destiny of Israel," and had Scott's "Force of Truth" been at hand, he should

have had that too. Having been recommended by my Osnaburgh friend H. H. Rothest, to professor Section, as a man of real learning and intelligence, I sent him a note explanatory of our journey, and found in him a man of real piety, who entered into the subject like a Christian who read and believed the Bible. This Gentleman would be an excellent correspondent for the Society. 1 had the satisfaction also, to obtain an interview with the Abbe de Loccum, metropolitan of the Lutheran churches of the district, a gentleman of primitive simplicity, and patriarchal manners, who seemed to take a real interest in the recovery of Israel, and willingly accepted of my request of taking charge of books, which he promised to distribute to the best advantage himself. I left Testaments in the hands of a Christian banker, to be given to his brethren in business who were Jews. I also left a copy of the Testament with the chief Rabbi; and from an old school-fellow, aid-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, I obtained a promise, that some tracts and a copy of the Report should be presented to his Royal Highness.

Berlin, Sat. Oct. 4-We entered Berlin about one o'clock at the Brandenburg gate, and the day being fine, and the leaves still remaining on the trees of the Linden, gave us a very favorable impression; the continuation of buildings from this gate to the great palace, affords the traveller at once a coup d'œil of all that is most worthy of observation. As so many books give a detailed account of the buildings, &c. I shall not attempt the description but to avoid a break in my narrative I shall here insert a few observations upon persons and things incident to the time of our arrival and the object of our journey. We took up our abode at the Hotel de Russe,

of which I have only to remark that the | visiting the schools has been our constant | accommodations are better; cleanliness is not more observed in large towns than in little ones, and if it were not for the predominance of the odor of tobacco which meets the nose at every turn, other smells would be intolerable. We arrived in the midst of certain military manœuvres, on account of which an immense body of troops were collected in and about the town, which was taken one day and retaken another without much apparent interest or concern on the part of the inhabitants, who having so lately witnessed the reality, seemed indifferent to the shew of warfare. Swords in Prussia are certainly not yet beaten into ploughshares; on the contrary, the poor ploughmen are annoyed by these operations, which extended for many days, and many miles round the city. We attended one of these field days, and obtained from it an idea of active and actual service which no ordinary review could convey. The military character of Prussia does not seem likely to decline in the interval of peace, or under the auspices of the reigning monarch. Next to the appointment of his army, the attention of his majesty seems directed to the peace and prosperity of the church; an ordonnance had just appeared for the purpose of recommending union between the different communions, the object and sentiments of which are worthy of the best ages of the Christian church, and if there were such an heart in the people, would augur a nearer approach of a millenian state But taken in connection with the military spirit, and the philosophy and Deism and immorality which too generally prevail, I incline to think that a warfare connected with religion is more likely to be the result, than the peace which is to be expected after the last tribulation, when all nations shall be gathered together to battle. There is a great difference in Germany as to party and opinion-There are a few staunch Lutherans who hold consubstantiation, and a few Calvinists who hold predestination, and will hold it. But the mass of the clergy (as the spiritual part allow) are Deists, Socinians, or any thing but evangelical Christians, and the thinking part of the community are strongly infected still with the infidelity of Voltaire and the philosophy of Kant, Wolfe and others of the German school; to this has lately been introduced the new system of magnetism, which rages at Berlin, and is, it and religion. I saw on the table of a young physician a Latin book, entitled Christus Medicus, the object of which is to shew that the miracles of our Lord were performed by animal magnetism. This is hittle better than the old idea of the Jews, that they were effected by Christ after he had stolen the name of Jehovah out of the temple; or we may go back for a parallel y Jews of this description. Wishing to still further, to the time of Prometheus. It seems only a new mode of attempting to confound things natural and spiritual, and bring invisible and divine subjects within the compass and grasp of human agency. of fallen and depraved reason; and such systems will always have followers enough among the sons of Adam and Satan. Possibly in this doctrine and practice thus applied we may observe the beginning of some of those lying wonders by which we know the evil spirit will be allowed to tempt and exercise the faith of Christ's church in the latter days. When we consider that many traits of Antichrist are to be found in the countries favoring these notions, it is well to be on our guard .-Compare.2 Thess. ii. 9, 10. Rev. xiii. 13. and xvi. 14. with Matt. xxiv. 24. and the mischief of this confusion of physical and spiritual operation will be obvious. What saith the scripture! "The natural man (i. e. animal and rational) discerneth not spiritual things, neither can he know them," &c. that imaginary disorders may be cured by influencing or diverting the imagination; and that some physical effects may be produced by the friction of steel and the powers of animal sympathy is more than probable, but when physicians declare openly that they perform these cures by faith, and they are sceptics in religion, the next step is to assume those miraculous or magical powers which the scriptures speak of, as being suffered to exist in the latter days of the church, as they did in Egypt in the time of Moses. "These are the spirits of devils working miracles."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

There is a ne plus to the Medicus as well

as to the Sutor, and it is well when neither

are transgressed. (To be continued.)

From the London Evangelical Magazine. INDIA.

Extract of a letter from Mesers. Loveless, Knill and Mead. Madras, Sept. 5, 1817.

With gratitude we record the lovingkindness and tender mercies of our God his hand has been stretched over us for good : your prayers have been answered : we are still alive and well: and very busily engaged—new fields of labor are opening to our view continually : and the desire of our souls is to approve ourselves unto God as his faithful and devoted servants.

As it regards our labors, we hope we have left nothing undone, as far as health and ability would permit. Learning the language has been our every-day work:

| a pleasing account respecting them. Through the aid of a kind friend, we have lately employed a Reader free of ex-

employ-to visit the dying bed, and direct the departing spirit to the Saviour, has been our office : preaching the gospel from four to eight times every week; holding public meetings for prayer and exhortation three evenings in the week regularly; and endeavoring to stir up our friends to assist in the great work, by every means which our hands or tongues could frame, or our hearts devise, has been our constant aim.

May 14 and 15. Held our Missionary Meeting. Brothers Rhenius and Gordon preached. This is our grand festival. It is truly Catholic. All unite.

'Then sects, and names, and parties fall.' It is impossible to describe the feelings which were excited on this memorable occasion. Think, dear Sir, what you and the other good fathers of the Society would have experienced at passing through the streets of Madras to the chapel. We see you proceeding solemnly through a host of people ; your ears are filled with the buz of commerce: at your right hand is a devotee standing upon spikes; on your left, is a temple, where the worshippers of idols are adoring the work of their own hands; while before you is a procession with drums, trumpets, torches, and idols: then longing for a place where to vent your sighs, you behold a tabernacle for the Lord of hosts; you enter, and with rapture hear a brother say, 'For Zion's sake, I will not hold my peace; and for Jerusalem's sake, I will not rest,' &c. Isa. Ixii. 1. (Rhenius' text.) Would you not have exclaimed, Bless the Lord, O our souls, and all that is within us, bless his boly name ! and leaving us your mantle, as it dropped from your ascending spirit, we should have heard you say, ' Now we depart in peace, for our eyes have seen thy salvation.'

Aug. 21. Attended, as usual, to the daily work (language) : at 4 P. M. went to Triplicani ;-a mussulman's feast ;-great bustle ;-hastened to the Brahmans' streets, of which there are four ;-saw a great many of these holy men. Their tank is amazingly large; situated in the middle of a large square neatly built, with flights of steps on all sides, for the accommodation of the people. In the middle of the water is a sacred place highly decorated, built for the reception of the God, when he takes his annual round. In this place he stops for several days, in the month of June, being carried from the temple every many among a The Pagoda attached to this is very large; it is indeed a prodigious pile of sculpture, descriptive of every animal created by God, or which fallen man in his vain imagination, could conceive. Alas, what is man when God departs! Here indeed they worship the creature instead of the Creator. Not less than two hundred monkeys are sacred to this Pagoda; and are fed by the offerings of the people. Great veneration is paid to this animal, as one of their incarnations was a great monkey.

My chief design in visiting this place, was to open a school, and to get familiar with the people. Thus far I succeeded, though the owner of the room would not permit me to enter till he had removed, lest I should defile him. A great many Brahmins came around me, looked strange at first, but when I took leave, they appeared very kind and obliging.

On the first of Sept. this school was opened, which makes the number of our schools not less than nine. Two large English schools of about two hundred boys and girls there are, supported by kind and liberal friends. Two native schools, supported by a friend of missions. The other five are supported by the Society.

Brother Hands, on his way home to Bellary, writes to brother Loveless thus : Bangalore.

The poor soldiers of the 69th, were greatly rejoiced to see me. I have preached to them thrice, and trust the Lord was with us. Great numbers attended. The ordinances of the gospel were refreshing.

I hope my visit has been a blessing to many. Soon after I ascended the Ghauts, I got among the Canaree people, and in every place I halted, I endeavored to make known the glad tidings of the gospel.-Great numbers in every place attended; and almost always after preaching in the street, I was followed home by numbers, who desired to know more fully what they had heard; in most places I was entreated to stay longer. They are every where exand I am distressed that I am not able more liberally to supply them.' He also speaks in the highest terms of officers and other gentlemen, who have treated him on his journey with the kindness characteristic of Britons.

At Seringapatam there are a few country-born young men, who from time to time have been encouraged by brother Loveless to seek the Lord. He has supplied them with Burder's and Cennick's sermons, and books of all descriptions suited to their circumstances. They write to him in the most humble and spiritual manner, and appear like plants of the Lord's right hand planting, in the midst of a desert wilderness. Brother Hands has engaged to see these young men, and we anticipate

pense to the Society. He is a respectable native Christian, one of good Mr. Gerricke's people, a teacher in the College, and has expressed a desire to be employed some way or other with us. He was Mr. Mead's teacher; and since brother Mead's departure, we have engaged him every evening to read the New-Testament in his house, or by his house-side. Many have attended.

Sept. 26. Yesterday was to us a very memorable day indeed: a Bible Association was begun at the Missionary Chapel. Brother Knill preached previous to the meeting from John v. 39. After sermon, brother Loveless was called to the chair-Rules adopted-President, Treasurer.Secretary, and Committee appointed, and about 70 pagodas were given as donations. We cannot but hail it as another trophy of redeeming love which shall bring much glory to our matchless Redeemer.

Oct. 2. The returns from our English and native schools were 370 in attendance : this with our Sabbath School makes about 400 poor children under our care every week, who are taught the glorious news of salvation as revealed in the Bible. The last lesson the native children learned to repeat without book was John iii. from 16 to 26 ver .- the very marrow of the gospel.

VEZAGAPATAM.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dawson, July 7, 1817.

It is truly painful to witness their superstitions and abominable practices, and not be able to point out to them a more excellent mode of worship, and a better system. How you would be astonished to see their zeal, ardor, constancy, and regularity, in observing their stated seasons for devotion in honor of their vile deities! I can assure you, that the good people in England do not exceed the natives of India in zeal and punctuality in observing adniversaries.

My teacher is a Brahmin of high caste, and has a good knowledge of the language : we converse daily on the Hindoo religion and customs; by which I acquire the language, and much information respecting their religion. I have lately adopted a plan which I find of great advantage; that is, asking questions, and writing them with his answers, which I afterwards correct, and hope these will be of great use to me when I am able to talk with the people. The subjects are-the Gentoo Books, their authe creation of the World, its preservation and final destruction-the Origin of Castes, numbers, and distinction—the life of a Brahmin from his birth to his death; all the ceremonies performed by relations and others, and all that he observes himselfthe period when all the natives of this country will become one caste. A Saviour, they say, is to come into the world, who is to write a true book, and teach all the people, and go about to cure the d pray to God in the behalf of sinners. He is to remain on earth several thousand years. The Brahmins' description of heaven and hell has afforded many inquiries.

DEMERARA.

Mr. Elliot says, I am engaged on the west coast of Demerary River, in general, three Sundays out of four. The Lord has blessed my labors with great success in this part of the colony. Many, I trust, have been called out of heathen darkness into his marvellous light.

I go to the Arabian coast frequently .-This is an important station for a missionary. The estates are large, and the population great. I am told that I may have access to 16,000 negroes. There are also six or seven Indian settlements in the neighborhood. I once hoped that the Essequibo River might have been crossed with almost as much ease as the Demerary River; in that case I could have divided my labors, and have preached on them alternately, but this appears to be impracticable.

In another letter, he says, On the west coast of the Demerary River there are nearly 9,000 negroes, and I think more than half of them have, at different times, attended the preaching of the gospel. The greater part of them have an opportunity of hearing the Scriptures read, of being catechized, and attending the prayer-meetings three or four times a week. I have appointed among the negroes 15 catechists, by whose means some hundreds of the children, and some thousands of the adults, hear the Scripture read, and learn the catechism. You might travel among the estates for several miles, and instead of hearing the song of the drunkard, you might hear the voice of praise and thanksgiving; and which is still better, a great and happy change has taken place in the morals of many of the negroes.' This, however, is deplored in the public newspaper. 'Formerly,' says the editor, ' when the negroes returned from their work, they could sing their country song, dance their country dance, and take their rum with cheerfulness; but now they are poor, dull, miserable pealm-singers."

It appears that the public newspaper has lately abounded with the most abominable calumnies against the missionaries, so as to oblige them to enter an action against the printer for defamation. 'It is asserted,' say two of the missionaries, 'that we are spics, traducers, troublesome and

But it is very remarkable, that in the same newspaper the following dangerous and mischievous passage has been published:

He who chooses to be served by slaves, and by iil-treated slaves, must know that he holds his property and life by tenures far different from those who prefer the service of well-treated freemen; and he who dines to the music of groaning sufferers, must not, in the moment of insurrection, complain that his daughters are ravished, and then destroyed, and that his sons' throats are cut; when such evils happen, they scarcely are more imputable to the tyranny of the master, than to the cruelty of the servant.' Such is the consistency of the enemies of missions among the negroes.

STATE OF RELIGION IN VERMONT.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Messenger.
Report made to the General Convention of
Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers, at their session at Middlebury in
Sept. last, by the Committee appointed to
take minutes of the state of religion.

While the General Convention cannot but lament, that the signal and unexampled prosperity, which the past year has attended the interests of religion in a very large number of our towns, has not been universally experienced, they feel constrained to recognize with the liveliest gratitude, and to record with devout ascriptions of praise, the wonderful manifestations of the grace

and mercy of God.

love.

There has been a more remarkable effusion of the divine Spirit within the limits of Windham Association, the last year, than during any former period. By the statement made by the delegates from that Association, it appears, that from June, 1816, to June 1817, nearly six hundred have been added to the Congregational Churches, being upwards of four hundred more than in any preceding year. The towns of Grafton, Brattleborough, Halifax, and the East Parish in Westminster, have been visited with refreshing seasons. In Putney, and the West Parish in Westminster, revivals, which commenced a year ago, have been productive of a rich and glorious harvest. The precise number of hopeful converts cannot be stated, but on the first Sabbath in Nov. in the former place sixty-five, and in the latter eighty were received into the church. In Wilmington God has made an astonishing display of the power of his word. An awakening began on the 1st of December last, and within the short period

In Pawlet and Rutland Associations, the Redeemer in his majesty has ridden prosperously, and his right hand has taught him torrible things. These Associations. Of these, twenty have been favored with a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The prosperity of the churches within the limits of the above Associations far surpasses any thing, which has ever before been witnessed. The whole number, who have been hopefully forn into the kingdom of God, considerably exceeds twelve hundred.

of two months, not less than two hundred

were brought to sing the song of redeeming

From Orange Association no accounts of any general revivals of religion have been received. In the towns heard from, however, an increasing solemnity and attention to the means of grace prevails, attended with frequent manifestations of divine power in delivering individuals from the horrible pit and the miry clay. In the town of Thetford not six months have elapsed since the year 1797; in which individuals, more or less, have not been brought to taste and see that the Lord is good.

In Addison Association, the revivals mentioned at the last session of the General Convention, have in several instances continued to advance since that period, bringing light, life and joy, to many souls. During the wonderful display of mercy in Middlebury, the literary Institution in that place has not been passed by. Twelve or fourteen of the students have been led willingly to learn of Him, who is meek and lowly in heart. During the year the towns of Cornwall, New-Haven, Shoreham, Salisbury, Vergennes, Ferrisburg, Panton, Addison and Charlotte, have been visited from on high, and large additions have been made to the churches of different denominations.

From Royalton Association we are in formed that a revival commenced in Montpelier shortly after the last session of the General Convention in that place; a revival which was attended with mighty power, soon became general, and has not yet subsided. No exact return of the number of hopeful subjects of the grace of life has been received. But it is believed that in stating them at one hundred and thirty, we shall not exceed the truth. Revivals have likewise existed in Berlin, Williamstown and Braintree; but no return has been made of the number, who have been led professedly to bow to the sceptre of mercy. In Waitsfield the Holy Spirit has been atriving with sinners for eighteen months or unwards, and his influences are not yet withdrawn. The number of those, who have hopefully turned to God, exceeds sixty. In the destitute towns of Marshfield, Warren, Moretown, Duxbury, Hancock and Fayston, a work of grace has been carried on under the preaching of ministers of different denominations, and considerable additions have been made to the church, In Barre, appearances greatly encourage the hope of a general attention to the great concerns of the soul. In the North-Western Association, the Sun of

beams on Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Cambridge, and Sheldon; and on the town of Fairfax has shone with peculiar lustre. But no particular returns have been received. In this Association there have been two ordinations and one dismission.—In this, and also in Orange Association, the Lord has, in many instances verified his word by perfecting praise from infant line.

Coos Association was not represented; but we learn that Danville and Barnet have been refreshed with copieus showers of grace, and that the dew of heaven is de-

From the delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church we are happy to learn, that the general aspect of the Presbyterian Church was never more favorable than at the present time. Several extensive regions have been favored with copious effusions of the Holy Spirit. In this respect the Presbyteries of Northumberland, Champlain, Grand River, Cayuga, Geneva, Onondaga, Columbia and Jersey, have been particularly distinguished. On the whole, it is believed that the cause of religion and morals within the bounds of the General Assembly is evidently advancing

In the State of Connecticut, although attention to the grand concerns of religion has not appeared so remarkably as in former years; yet revivals, in a greater or less degree, have been experienced in every Association. The operations of the Domestic Missionary Society have been followed by peculiarly happy effects in several vacant congregations; and it is hoped that the divine work is still advancing in that section of our country.

In the State of New-Hampshire, while the moral and religious aspect of some parts of the State is gloomy, Zion is evidently rising from the dust. The divine Spirit has been shed down on many towns, and extensive revivals of religion have existed; while in other places a considerable, though a less general and striking attention to the interests of the soul has been witnessed. Along with much to deplore, there is much also to encourage the hopes, to enliven the prayers and to invigorate the exertions of the friends of Christ.

We may remark, that, so far as our information extends, new revivals of religion have not been so frequent the last year, as it appears by the Report of the General Convention they were the year before. It is likewise with the deepest regret, that we are obliged to add, that in many places where there has been a general and solemn attention to religion, the good work has greatly subsided. But, we are happy in being able to subjoin, that there are abundant proofs that the Heavenly Dove has not taken his flight. A deep solemnity and an uncommon attention to means continues, and individuals are often heard exclaiming with joy, we have found him of whom Moses and the Prophets spake.

The fruits of the numerous revivals of religion, with which we have been favored, have been such as to evince, that the work horais das been greafif miproved, vice nas been put to the blush, and in many remarkable instances, infidelity has received a fatal shock. Increasing attention is paid to Sabbath Schools, and to the instruction of children in the great principles of virtue and godliness. The minds of men are enlarged and their hearts are warmed with reference to the glorious object of evangelizing the world. More strict regard is given to the Concert of Prayer, attended in some places with contributions for the support of foreign missions. Numerous societies are formed, contributing in various ways, but with similar views, to the same noble and blessed design, the extension of Immanuel's kingdom. This spirit of evangelical benevolence appears particularly among females and young men May their example provoke many to emulation, who have not yet engaged in the good work.

While contemplating the alacrity, with which our sisters come forward to the help of the Lord, we are reminded of those women, who wrought diligently for the tabernacle in the wilderness, and of those, who having ministered to Christ of their substance, came to the sepulchre early in the morning bringing the spices, they had prepared to embalm the body of Jesus .-And surely the aged Christian reclining his head in death, and spending his last breath in prayer for Jerusalem, will depart in peace, when he is told with what zeal and energy our youth, the future hope both of the church and of their country, labor in promoting that cause, which many of them have so lately been taught to prize.

Upon the whole view which we have taken of the subject, we may congratulate our brethren upon the prosperity, which through divine mercy appears to attend the church. The glory of the Lord rests upon her, & her king is in the midst of her. Arise, O Lord, and enter into thy rest. Go forth, great Immanuel, conquering and to conquer. And to Jerusalem we will once more say, For our friends and companions' sakes, peace be within thec.

STATE OF RELIGION IN TENNESSE

From the Chillicothe Recorder.

Extract from the Report of the West Tennessee Misstonary Society, read at their first anniversary, April 8th, 1818.

or upwards, and his influences are not yet withdrawn. The number of those, who have hopefully turned to God, exceeds sixy. In the destitute towns of Marshfield, Warren, Moretown, Duxbury, Hancock and Fayston, a work of grace has been carried on under the preaching of ministers of different denominations, and considerable additions have been made to the church. In Barre, appearances greatly encourage the hope of a general attention to the great concerns of the soul. In the North-Western Association, the Sun of Righteousness has scattered his healing

the fields of China begin already to whiten for the harvest and blossom like the rose. Africa, roused from the barbarity of ages, casts a wishful eye towards the cross of the Redeemer stained with atoning blood. The islands which spot the bosom of the great Pacific Ocean, have been blessed with the offers of salvation, and, from the king on the throne to the peasant in the garden, they unite in hymns of sweetest praise to the Lamb that was slain .-America has deeply felt the sacred impulse. Christians of different names have together entered the field of action; and, uniting their wealth, their counsels, and their prayers, have contributed to the spread of the Gospel through the different parts of the continent. The news of salvation has reached many places but lately rescued from beasts of prey, and introduced the cheering hope of pardon and peace into the cottages of the poor.

Yet notwithsnding all the efforts of those vigorous and successful exertions, much ramains to be done. Many parts of the world are lying in gross darkness. No ray of light cheers their gloomy situation-no voice of mercy reaches their dreary dwellings. Many places of our own continent are destitute both of the sacred Scriptures and the stated means of grace. Tennessee furnishes an awful example of this fact. Of a population of about two hundred thousand souls, not more than forty thousand are supplied with the stated means of grace from all the denominations of Christians. Hundreds of families are entirely destitute of the Holy Scriptures, and thousands of children are growing up without the knowledge of God or a sense of religion. Errors of the most pernicious tendency are propagated, and vice in its most hideous and imposing forms is encouraged.

The Presbytery of West Tennessee, deeply penetrated with a view of this destitute situation of multitudes within its limits-at that time comprising a large portion of the Missouri Territory-part of the Illinois-all the western end of this State-and part of the Alabama Territory, they formed themselves into a Society in order to assist the destitute in obmining the means of grace, and adopted their constitution on the 9th of April, 1817, which has since been laid before the public. And though we are among the last in our exertions, we have grounds of thankfulness to God that our feeble endeavors have been crowned with success. The Society already receives the support of about eighty members, and donations to the amount of 174 dollars have been received within the

year past, in aid of its funds. The board of trust, though in perfect infancy, were enabled to employ two missionaries, each for one month, in the year past. The Rev. Thomas Donnell, spent one month in the Missouri Territory, which then belonged to our Presbytery, but has since been placed under the care of a Presbytery in that quarter. It appears from his report, that his labors were receixed with gratitude many of the pieus were much refreshed. The Rev. Gideon Blackburn was also employed for one month, to make a tour in our southern settlements, for the purpose of gaining correct information respecting the state of religious society, and the places most suitable for missionary labors. In his tour, he passed through Maury and Lawrence counties in this State; then through the newly formed settlements on Tennessee, in Russell's Valley, the Falls of the Black Warrior, and Jones's Valley. In every place where there was an opportunity of collecting the neighborhoods for religious worship, the attention was decent, and the effect visible. This will be clearly seen by some extracts from his report. Speaking of the settlement at the Falls of the Black Warrior, he says, " At the Falls is a promising opening for missionary labors. The town began to be settled October was a year; and when I visited it in January last, it contained 304 souls, and was daily increasing. I had service there three times, and I hope not without good effect. The assemblies were attentive and deeply impressed. They expressed great satisfaction at being remembered by the Society, and earnestly requested a repetition of missionary labors. I have been credibly informed, that since that time the town from being a place of merchandize and dissipation on the Sabbath, has become sober and spent the day with closed

Russell's settlement, the Cahauba Valey, and Jones's Valley, are pointed out as places desiring the earliest attention of the Society. The state of society will be best seen from his own words. He says, "The whole body of this country is newly settled. The people are mostly poor, and the accommodations for preaching very bad; but an early attention to the different settlements by an enlightened ministry would have a happy tendency in securing a respect for the Sabbath, and in checking the luxuriant growth of vice. I found several pious persons, who sorely lamented the want of the means of grace, and who greatly rejoiced at once more hearing the cheering sound of salvation. This section of our country is to be remarkably populous, and ought to receive early attention from our Society. There are a few Baptist and Methodist preachers scattered through the country; but no permanent features of society are yet formed. Many Bibles and Testaments might be usefully distributed through this newly settled country; and had it not been for the difficulty of carrying them on horseback, I should have given away many in my tour. The vices most prevalent are Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, profane swearing, and gambling. Family religion is almost entirely neglected, and the rising race is likely to be brought up but one degree above the heathen.'

doors.'

Thousands of souls thus perishing amongst us, should excite to the most vigoreus exertions. The means for support-

ing the Gospel, so bountifully furnished in this fertile country, should be employed by the friends of Christianity to that benevo-

Much less than a tenth of our proceeds, which seems to be the claim of God, would be amply sufficient, if judiciously applied, to spread the Gospel fully throughout our country. Combination amongst the friends of the Redeemer, with the blessing of God, would soon effect a change in the moral features of society.

AMERICAN MISSION AT BOMBAY.
From the Panoplist.

Extract of a letter from the Missionaries at Bombay, to the Corresponding Secretary. Bombay, Dec. 15, 1817.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-When we wrote you last, the Gospel of Matthew was in the press. The printing of Matthew was completed some time ago, and we now have the pleasure of sending you's copy. We have since the completion of Matthew struck off 1000 copies of a Tract of sixteen pages octavo, which we also send. The second sheet of the Acts of the Apostles is now in the press. We have made arrangements for binding books ourselves, which reduces the expense of binding full one half. We have bound a part of the edition of Matthew, and also of the Tract, and have commenced the distribution of them. A copy of the Gospel has been presented to the Governor, which his Excellency was pleased to accept with kindness and approbation. The translating and printing of the sacred Scriptures we calculate to continue until the whole shall be completed, should we live so long; but in the mean time we intend to prepare and print, in a ries of Tracts or numbers, an abridgment of the Bible in the regular order of events. The first number, embracing the history of the period between the creation and the flood, is now ready for the press, and will be printed soon. The whole work will make a volume of 200 or 300 pages octavo.

The schools continue to prosper. Since our last account of the schools, two new ones have been opened, one of them for outcasts, who have hitherto been excluded from the means of instruction, as they are not allowed to sit in the same room with persons of any cast. We are obliged to employ a Jew to teach this school, because no Hindoo of cast would teach the outcasts; and no one among themselves was found capable of teaching. We have now six schools, taught by native masters, under our superintendance. The average number of boys, who attend from day to day, in all the schools collectively, is about two hundred, and about twice that number are on our lists, though they are never all present at once. A considerable number of the children have learned to read the printed character with facility; all such have been rewarded with a copy of the Gospel, which they are very eager to receive, not from a sense of its intrinsic worth, nor any idea of changing their religion, but because can read to their parents and friends; an acquisition in this place, of which comparatively few can boast. We find the school boys and their connexions more desirous of receiving the Gospel and Tracts, which we have printed, than any other persons. This is one good effect of imparting instruction to the young, which begins to be immediately felt. And with the blessing of God may we not confidently hope that a great and general change, in the moral, religious, and intellectual condition and habits of this people, may ultimately be effected by means of Christian schools & a Christian press, in

connexion with the preaching of the Gospel. We are filled with admiration at the liberality of our friends and countrymen, who have furnished us so bountifully with the means of supporting and extending our plans for the education of heathen children and youth. As an encouragement to persevere in so benevolent an object, the contributors to the heathen school fund may be informed, that by means of their liberality three or four hundred Heathen, Mahometan, and Jewish children and youth in this town are daily instructed in the HolyScriptures, (in their own tongue,) which are able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ. We have it in contemplation immediately to extend the benefits of instruction by opening schools in the distant parts of the island, and in Salsette, and to devise and extend all such plans of education as our funds will warrant, and such as we trust will give satisfaction to our patrons at home, and further the general objects of their wishes. A separate account of all our receipts and expenses on account of schools is kept, and will be forwarded, from time to time, to the Trea-

surer of the Board. Our preaching to the natives continues much the same as we have described in former communications. We have not yet succeeded in collecting a regular congregation to assemble statedly in one place: nor can we give encouraging accounts of any special attention to the Gospel among the heathen in this place. They listen, and in general approve, but go away indifferent, and still cleave to their idols. But is it not much the same with the generality of those who call themselves Christians ? We hope, however, that it will not always be thus; for it would be discouraging to spend our lives among these heathen, and never see any of them converted. To Him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit must our eyes be directed, until he is pleased to give

We have for about five months past had a meeting in the Fort on Thursday evening, where we preach to about twenty persons in English. The renewing of our English preaching was occasioned by the suspension of a Thursday evening lecture established by the Rev. Mr. Davies, one of the chaplains, who is now gone to England. It was the wish of a few people that we should keep

up the lecture during Mr. D.'s Since we wrote you last, we lo visited with afflictions. On the Sept. brother Bardwell's infant son w moved by death, after a lingering illi six weeks, aged thirteen and a half m About the 18th brother Bardwell w ed with an inflammation of the fiver. was so violent as to render his case critical for several days, until he was under the influence of mercury, whe symptoms began to shate; and site dergoing a thorough salivation, he i nearly restored to his former health are greatly indebted to Dr. Taylor, kind and assiduous attention on this, as on former occasions of dangerou ness in our family. We have the greause of thankfulness to the Author our mercies, that brother B.'s sickne not unto death, and that the danger speedily removed. Had another been made in our number, it would been severely felt by us; and we do by the Board. God has ever been m in his dealings with this Mission. he has often afflicted us, yet he has

taken his loving kindness from us. Me spared lives be wholly devoted to his When we last heard from Ceyloreceived the afflicting intelligence the ther Warren has had a return of he complaint of raising blood. He had a Colombo for the benefit of a better a with a doubtful prospect of ever ret to Jaffna. He was composed and co able in mind, and seemed to be prefor life or death. We have not hear him since his departure for Colombo G. Hall, S. Newell, H. Banne

MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY

From the Christian He
The Marine Bible Society of Newheld its Anniversary Meeting on th
of April last. It appears by its A
Report, that it has distributed durin
past year upwards af eight hundred B
and that many instances are known o
having produced the happiest effects,
have only room in this Number for t
lowing extracts, which will doubtle
read with much pleasure.

"That the Marine Bible Society with the high approbation of seamen erally, is evident, not only from the need encomiums which they have been upon it, but also from the number, names are encolled on the list of its me

names are enrolled on the list of its me "We cannot here deny ourselve pleasure of mentioning a single insta deep interest in the Society, and of licited liberality for its support, in the of the United States' sloop of war H which has recently sailed from this p The Chaplain at the Navy Yard, after culating among them some copies Constitution and Addresses, and of the Report of the Society, and exhibit them the importance of possessin Holy Scriptures, received the foll Address, which he enclosed to the C remarks: "Judge for yourself. (for not language to express) what mus been the state of my feelings, when t closed paper was put into my hands I have ascertained that it was written out any assistance, by a common sear " To the Rev. John IRELAND.

"We the subscribers, fully improved the importance of the truths prograted by you, kind Sir, to the crew of Hornet this day, are desirous of with our Christian brethren in the sion of the Gospel of that JESUS, to we all look as our common Saviour for that purpose (with our grateful to you for your kind attention) do as allow out of our monthly pay, the affixed to our respective names, to the Marine Society, in support generous, so worthy, and so charita Institution.

New-York, Feb. 1, 18

"This was signed by fifty of the cr The sums affixed to their names well six cents to one dollar a month; the amounting, during the two years for they subscribed, to about Two H Dollars. This being communicated Board, they immediately passed a tion expressive of their high appre of this truly generous and praise conduct; and, as a testimony of the gard, presented to each of the men a The Purser of the Hornet agreein duct from their wages the sums ed, they received their certificates of bership. When the resolution W municated, several of the crew b members for life."

"Bibles were put on board one of Steam-boats for the use of the passes crew and servants. Sometime after Capt. expressing his obligations. Manager who furnished him with the bles, remarked, that they had produced the men reading the Bible, while others surrounded him and listened great attention; that, in consequence had become more sober, industrious faithful."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the American Bible has acknowledged the receipt of the factority of the factority of the firm the Bible Society of Virginia; \$14 Elizabethtown Female Juvenile B. S.; \$15 the Norfolk B. S. for the purchase of Bible from the Augusta, Geo. B. S. for ditto; the Steubenville Female B. S. for ditto; the Geneva Female B. S. for ditto; from the Geneva Female B. S. for ditto; the Long-Island B. S. for ditto; a congrecollection of \$29, 76 in Albany; one of \$3 in Bergen county, N.J.; \$150 in Benj. Tallmadge, of Litchfield, Con. sit tor for life; \$150 from the 3d Presbyteria in Albany, to constitute their Pastor, the Hooper Cumming, a Director for life; The Hooper Cumming, a Director for life; The lars each to constitute the following members for life: viz. Rev. George S. W. Prentice, by ladies in Canaan, Con, ; Rev.

rith by ladies on fith by ladies in halies of Ackwarding in Lexing ton gentlemen in the book, by ladies on by young ladies on by young ladies on by young ladies on by young ladies on book, by ladies on Joannahan Cone, in Joannahan Ker, by ladies of N.Y.; Gentlement Wright, of Mr. Cozine, of ditto; Mr. Cozine, of documents of

care happy to prespecting the respecting the respecting. We respecting to the respecting to the respection of the privileges of the privileges of the privileges of the children of the children of the respective that "upon that stood "because on tograft their in respective the shepherd, have gone astracy such an intimate who believe that "as concerning for our sakes; they are beloved.

is, that for many or the sole conservation by their instrumental that evidences of the side to the work. "As concerning the sufficient of our limited forever." I then our united the sumating successful the dispensation arror to corroborator great sposiles; but believed God pulsough their unbell town of believed, the dis may obtain ments! Heart-cheering purifications hope their sole of the sole of th

nt to engage our

rhands in che

effort, for their

ptinciples of the principles of the control of the

ERECORDER.

an uaknown lady in Vermont.

e, of do. ;-also 466 dollars from au-

pers in the city of New-York; and 2

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1818.

appy to present our readers, in this some interesting and recent intelliting the Jews-a people to whose fare the whole Christian community and express the liveliest regard, me" for whose salvation appears hing. While we behold and admign goodness and righteous seveisplayed in those dispensations by rileges of the church were transferhildren of Abraham to the Gentiles, get that " by faith" alone can we oun that stock from which they were because of unbelief"-that "God of them in again"-that he has even do it-and that we, the Gentile folfirst, are designated to the delightunble service, of restoring them to the Shepherd, from which " all we like gone astray."

och an intimation should be sufficient. the believe the testimony of the Aposas concerning the gospel, they are our sakes; but as touching the elecwe beloved for the fathers' sake"egage our hearts and lips in prayer, inds in cheerful liberality and persefor their good. We owe them should ever remember with grateful of for many centuries they as a nation ple conservatory of revealed truther instrumentality some of the most vidences of the Christian religion are to the world-and that from among acerning the flesh," arose the Auhisher of our faith, " who is over all, d forever 19

our united and vigorous exertions our "heart's desire and prayer to nel is, that they may be saved"-and mating success, which has already he dispensation of the gospel among to corroborate the assurance given reat apostles; "as ve in time past dieved God, yet have now obtained th their unbelief; even so have these believed, that through your mercy, by obtain mercy." Animating assust-cheering prospect! Delightful seroushope! "For if the casting away reconciling of the world, what shall of them be but life from the dead !"

ng is a free translation of the Latin Letter, inserted in the Journal of the ay, on our first page.

orlames) Verburg, Doctor of Theoloessor of Oriental Literature, will atpersons who desire to be instructed ples of the Arabic and Hebrew lan-, ilher of them, at days and hours conhem. To more advanced scholars he ortunity for attaining a more tholedge of the Hebrew points, (Hebræntum) by the critical illustration selected from various authors, on Thursdays, and Fridays, at 11 10 o'clock on the same days, he the Hebrew Antiquities. He will assist those who may wish to learn

" Daventer, Sept. 19, 1815. ad Sir-The letter which I received teturning home from the country, fecied, was highly pleasing to me. which it treats, appears to me of importance. You give evidence guished industry and zeal in propabristian religion. Truly the Society peak is instituted with a noble dehe companions whom you have of such a character that I could erse with them.-Wherefore, as it agreeable to me to see you also, ur lodgings about 10, to seek an a you, and to hear more concerning hich you have written.

(frameam) dialect, or other things

oriental literature."

obliged, J. VERBURG.

COMMUNICATIONS. for the Suppression of Intemperance of York, Me. held its first annual ord, the 22d April last, when the ters were chosen. Asahet Cole, Esq. lesident; Ichabot Fairfield, Esq. of Killle, Esq. of Limerick, VicePre-S. Nye, of Saco, Treasurer; Grove Waterboro, and Arthur M'Arthur, a, Cor. Secretaries; Humphrey of Waterboro, Rec. Secretary. twenty-nine gentlemen, residat Towns in the County, was chosen igns of the society. The Secreed to correspond with other Sojects beneficial to the Society.

of the first parish in Ipswich, Mass. their pastor, the Rev. D. T. Kimars, to constitute him a member rican Bible Society. The Rev. has received a similar present of the 2d parish in Wells, Me. EVELAND, of Bowdoin College, id a member of the American Phiy, at Philadelphia.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Bible Society of Massachusetts, will be holden in the First Church, Chauncey Place, on Thursday next, June 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Joshua Huntingion, and a collection taken for the benevolent obiects of the institution.

Revival in Dartmouth, Mass. Letter from the Rev. PETER CROCKER, to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated " Dartmouth, May 21, 1818.

Dear Sir-" The Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad." I saw a short statement in the Recorder of the Lord's dealings with this people, and a request that a more particular account should be given.

About twelve years past the Lord planted a church in this place, through the instrumentality of the Rev. C. Coc. Although the number was small who composed the church, yet being anxious to enjoy the gospel preached amongst them, they soon called and settled the Rev. D. Emerson, to preach to them half of the time, and the other he preached as missionary to the people in this region. It pleased the Lord to remove this faithful servant of his by death, in about eighteen months. After this they enjoyed a part of the labors of the Rev. S. Holmes, of New-Bedford, two or three years. Since that time, until I came to this place, they have been destitute of the stated ministry of the word amongst them; but they held their meetings and kept their ground, notwithstanding all the evils they had to suffer, which were many and great.

Two years ago, last February, I came to this place, and agreed to labor with them half of the time for one year, devoting the other half to a people in an adjoining town. After having been here a short time, there were appearances of a revival of religion. The people of God were engaged to pray and to labor for the souls of their

fellow sinners. In the space of about six months, there were between twenty and thirty who were brought to the knowledge and love of the truth. Twentytwo were added to the church, and with a few exceptions, give evidence of real piety. At the close of this year, the people were very anxious that I should labor with them all the time; but after exerting themselves to the utmost of their ability, they found that they could not give me that support which appeared absolutely necessary for three quarters of the time; but expecting some assistance from the Missionary Society which we wished, I concluded to continue with them three Sabbaths out of four, and the other part of the time at the place before mentioned. the second year had drawn near to a close, the people again met to see if my labors could be continued among them. Hoping to receive aid from the society above mentioned, I was requested to labor with them seven Sabbaths out of eight. About this time there was more than ordinary attention to conference meetings. Towards the last of February, a number were evidently under serious concern about their immor-

tal welfare. The number of our meetings was increased and they were crowded, till at length all labor was laid aside, but that which was absolutely necessary; and the house in which we meet for the worship of God, was crowded with joyful saints and trembling sinners. For some time we had religious meetings twice every day, beginning at eight in the morning, and dismissed at ten-at half past six in the evening, and dismissed at nine. I have been in a number of revivals, but never witnessed such displays of divine power and grace, and such silence and solemnity among the people. The cry among those who were in their sins was almost universal, "what must we do to be saved." They were convinced that they were rebels against God, and that they must submit or perish-that they were impenitent, and that they must repent or perish that they were unbelieving, and that they must believe or be damned—and that if God did not by his special grace interfere, there was no help for them. Many in this state of mind confessed their deeds-publicly asked saints and sinners to forgive them, and with the greatest solemnity requested the people of God to pray, (to use their own expressions,) that their souls might not go down to eternal damnation—that their souls might not be left to eternal ruin-that

The doctrines insisted on in this place, are called the doctrines of grace, or Calvinistic. In view of these, all but a few who had been brought by sovereign grace to embrace the truth, were excited to opposition; and in the light of these God has shone them the entire sinfulness of their hearts, and brought a goodly number to throw down their weapons of war against their God, and devote themselves to his service. Of the last revival in this place, as near as I can calculate, about sixty have entertained hopes of salvation, and in a neighborhood in this town, about four miles from this, about twenty. Fifty-seven have united themselves with this church since the last revival-a few have united themselves with the Baptists, and others stand not connected with any church. The enemies of truth have labored much to shake and rend this church but though poor and oppressed, it yet stands, and its members appear to be grounded in the faith of God evidently in much grace and mercy defends them, or long before now our ene-mies would have swallowed us up.

God would have mercy on their poor guilty souls.

A number who were the most wicked opposers of Christ's cause and kingdom in this place, have hopefully been made the subjects of divine grace. What cannot God do when he arises in his strength and pleads his own cause? There is nothing too hard for the God of Israel to perform. O that the world might be filled with his glory. PETER CROCKER. Yours, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder. SIR-Much has been said in your invaluable paper, and other publications, of the great utility of Sabbath Schools; but the half of the value has not yet been told. The rich fruits of holiness and happiness, the seed here sown will produce, cannot be fully disclosed, till the books are opened, and the character of every man tested and awarded in the great day. It will then, no doubt, appear that the pious, diligent, laborious and prayerful teacher of a Sabbath School, is one of the most rich benefactors to mankind. In every town and parish, however well regulated in other respects, such a school is wanted as preparato ry to the more sublime, and mature instru of the sanctuary. These are adapted rathe to men than children: But in the Sabbath School the matter and mode of instruction is brought down to a level with the capacity of the child of the tenderest age, and before Satan can pre-occupy the ground and pervert the mind, by habits of error and vice, the young idea in its contem-plations of God, is taught how to shoot. It is true, much of this nature is done in pious families; but are there not many exciter provement in the public school, which cannot be brought into operation in a solitary family? This cannot be questioned in regard to all other kinds of instruction. But alas! how vast is the proportion of families, in which God has no altar, and in which the child is never addressed in a solemn and affectionate manner on the subject of religion. gion! If the children in these families ever lea gion! If the children in these families ever team the way of duty and life, they must acquire this instruction abroad. For these neglected chil-dren, orphans in the worst sense, the Sabbath School affords a happy asylum, and invites them under its fostering care. And it is pleasing to re-mark, that many parents who neglect the religious instruction of their dear offspring, are yet so con-

vinced of its importance, as cheerfully to consent to their attending the Sabbath School. But few parents or guardians have been so prejudiced or callous to pious sentiments, as to forbid them. It is owing, in an high degree, to the ne-glect of early religious instruction, that such mul-

titudes come forward, not only the slaves of vice, but the baters of religion in all its visible forms, and mock at all after attempts to reform them. If we would have men walk in the way they should go, they must be trained up to it when young. No child forms his own moral or religious character. This is a grand trust committed to the parent, or whomsoever God in his Providence oints as his guardian instructer. In the Sabbath School, children not only acquire habits of order and decent behavior, but what is infinitely important, they learn to reverence God's holy Sabbath, and have their conscience armed against violating it without remorse. But whatever the world may think, the pious parent can never pay or do too much to encourage such a school. What a burden of watchfulness and care will be taken from his hands! With how much more leisure and cheerfulness may he devote himself to religious contemplations and devotion, or other holy duties on the Lord's day, if he is conscious that his children are for a little season, committed to the care of one, who will both teach, exhort and pray for them.

The Sabbath School at Assonet, in Freetown, Mass. was publicly examined, the 6th inst. It commenced in Nov. last, under the superintendance of Mr. Augustus D. Dorrance. Prompted by the cheering prospect of doing good, he has ap-plied himself with much diligence and perseverance to the duties of his office, nothwithstanding his infirm state of health. There is in this village much diversity of thought on points of theology, yet I have the pleasure to remark, that those who differed in other things, have generally seen eye to eye as to the utility of the Sabbath School. It has been conducted upon the most candid and liberal principles.

If averse to any particular creed or catechism, a parent wished his child to commit to memory passages of Scripture only, his request was granted. Some of those who were allowed by their parents to study the Shorter Catechism, have committed the whole to memory. Others, less portions of it, and from one to twenty-five chapters in the Bible. Though no real convictions or hopeful conversions have taken place in the echool, yet there is evidence of improvement in external morals.

The school consists of about an hundred. On the whole, the order, cheerfulness, submissive and dutiful behavior and improvement of the children were such, as to gratify the feelings and excite the prayers and hopes of such spectators, as know that the happiness of man, though pursued in a thousand different ways, can no where be found but in the knowledge of God, and of his Son A SPECTATOR.

A Sabbath School was opened in Natick on the second Sabbath in April. It is well conducted and promises much usefulness. Some of the scholars have in three weeks learnt 600 of Cummings' Questions. Sabbath Schools have gone into opperation in most of the towns in that vicinity. We have received information of their having been opened in Framingham, Dover, West Needham, Medway, Medfield and Holliston.

Conscience .- Whenever a man, (says Sterne,) talks loudly against religion, always suspect that it is not his reason, but his passions, have got the better of his CREED: A bad life, and a good belief, are disagreeable and troublesome neighbors; and when they separate, depend upon it, 'tis for no other cause but quietness sake .- Boston Gaz.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, May 27, 1818. Agreeably to the Constitution, the General Governor had administered the oaths of office to the Members returned as Senators and Representatives, the two branches proceeded to their usual organization.

In the Senate, the Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS was chosen President, and S. F. M'Cleary, Esq. Clerk. One hundred and eighty-three Members returned to the House of Representatives convened, and the senior Member of the Boston seat, present, agreeably to immemorial usage, called the Memrs to order .- The votes collected for Clerk, were 169; of which Benjamin Pollard, Esq. had 122, and was chosen. The Clerk having taken the oath of office, the votes for Speaker, were collected. The whole number was 160, of which the

Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW had 114, and was chosen. After making his acknowledgments to the House, he was conducted to the chair. A joint committee, were appointed to examine

and report on the returns of votes for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor. The two Houses having been joined by the Sureme Executive, were escorted by the Indepen dent Cadets, commanded by Colonel Rogers, to the Old South Meeting-House, were an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. President Moore, of Williams College, from Mark ii. 27, 28. " And he said unto them, the Sabbath was

made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore, the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." The Houses then returned to their Chambers. A committee, consisting of Messra. Porter, of Hadley, Hart, Farley. Osgood, and Page, were appointed to wait on the Rev. Preacher, with the thanks of the House for the Sermon delivered, and to request a copy for the press.

IN SENATE, MAY 28, 1818. The Committee on the returns of votes for Senators, reported, that there was one vacancy in the district composed of Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin; one in Berkshire, and one in Cumberland districts; and the two branches assembled

in Convention this day to supply the vacancies. In Berkshire district, the candidates were flon. DANIEL NOBLE, and Rodman Hazard, Esq. The Committee on the ballots, reported that the whole number of votes was 175—and that the Hon. number of votes was 175-Daniel Noble had 130, and was elected.

In Hampshire, &c. district, the candidates were JONATHAN DWIGHT, jun. Esq. and Solomon Smead, Esq .- Of 170 votes, Mr. Dwight had 141, and was elected.

In Cumberland district, the candidates were SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Esq. and Mark Harris, Esq. Of 168 votesMr. Fessenden had 126, & was chosen.

House, May 29. The report of the joint Committee on the votes for Governor, came down from the Senate:—By which it appears that the whole number of votes for Governor, constitutionally returned, is 71,020. of which His Excellency John Brooks, had

39,582, and is chosen. That the like votes for Lieut. Governor is 70, of which His honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, has 39,151, and is chosen.

A joint Committee was chosen to acquaint His Excellency and His Honor of their election.

At 11 o'cl'k, the House proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain. At the first ballot, Rev. Dr. Baldwin had 70 votes; Rev. S. E. Dwight, 53; Rev. H. Ware, 29; Rev. J. F. Winchel, 4. At the second ballot, Baldwin 71, Dwight 51, Ware 20.

At the 3d ballot, Baldwin 85, Dwight 51, Ware 20.

The oldest member of the Boston board was directed to notify Dr. Baldwin of his election. CONVENTION. Soon after the Houses met in Convention, when the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect came in, signified their acceptance of the effices to in, signified their acceptance of the effices to which they were elected; and had the eaths of office administered to them by the President of the Senate. The Secretary of the Commonwealth

then made the usual proclamation, and His Excol-lency and Honor retired to the Council Chamber. of The two Houses then separated, and after the wards again met in Convention for the selection of te Counsellors from the Senators, when Hon. Messrs. Samuel Lathrop, Archelaus Lewis, Dudley L. Pickman, Willian B. Banister, James Lloyd, Andrew Ritchie, James Howland, 2d. Oliver Crosby, Elisha Ruggels, were declared elected.

SATURDAY, May, 30.

The gentlemen elected yesterday as Counsellors, declined taking seats at the Council Board. Agreeably to assignment, the two Houses met in Convention, for the purpose of electing nine Counsellors, in place of those gentlemen who have declined serving: the votes being taken, it appeared that the following gentlemen were chosen. Hon. Messrs. Peter C. Brooks, Nahum Mitchell, Samuel Crocker, Nathan Dane, Dwight Foster, Joseph Dane, Josiah Stebbins, John C. Williams. For the ninth Counsellor there was no choice.

Votes for Governor, in the several Counties, copied from the official schedule.

	DR.	CR.	SE.	PHIL.	AIT.	DC.
Suffolk,	3032	770	4	3017	786	9
Essex,	3877	1768	192	3867	1957	13
Middlesex,	3204	3486	13	3113	3409	,21
Hampshire,	2719	470	20	2719	488	2
Hampden,	1466	1067	93	1467	1155	4
Franklin,	2465	892	33	2448	893	30
Bristol,	1990	1379	27	2002	1407	9
DukesCounty	, 90	83	33	90	109	0
Nantucket,	109	179	1	109	179	1
Plymouth,	1728	1553	100	1715	1645	10
Barnstable,	395	381	13	395	394	.0
Worcester,	5858	2800	428	5776	3125	17
Berkshire,	1877	1909	9	1870	1915	10
Norfolk,	1720	1895	61	1686	1908	17
York,	1439	2075	9	1423	2029	15
Cumberland,	2053	1870	12	2046	1859	20
Lincoln,	1659	1782	6	1595	1729	72
Hancock,	660	829	62	662	871	- 5
Kennebeck,	1360	2117	5	1306	1968	52
Oxford,	645	1245	55	636	1300	3
Somerset,	679	709	102	658	808	23
Washington,	291	279	.0	235	275	0
Penobscot,	266	552	70	266	593	19
February Land		-	-		-	-

Total, 39582 30090 1348 39151 30802 352

DOMESTIC NEWS.

GEORGIA. GEORGIA. MILLEDGVILLE, May 19. Gen. JACKSON, we learn, has notified the Governor of Pensacola, of his wish to transport a supply of provisions for the American troops at the head of the Bay of Escambia; and that he shall regard the refusal as an act of hostility.

Hail Storm in Waddington.

A severe hail'storm has been experienced in Washington. A great proportion of the stones were larger than nutmegs. Upwards of 100,000 squares of glass were broken, but not one in the President's House, which is glazed with the largest size of Boston manufactured glass.

Kidnapping. A gang of Kidnappers have been broken up near Amboy, having nearly thirty human beings, with black skins, in confinement of this infamous banditti, one is said to be a New-Jersey Magistrate, and another a Lawyer.

More Crimes and Punishments .- At a term of the Supreme Court, lately held at Northampton, Judge PUTMAN, presiding, Ephraim Stephens, of Hatfield, for larceny; James Wilcox, of Cummington, for burglary; Amos Smith of New-Marlborough, for burglary; Alpheus Spring, of Greenwich, for shop-breaking; Luther Meacham, of Worth ington, for forgery; and Zenas White and Sarah R. Smith, of Hadley, for adultery, were sentenced to various periods of solitary imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor in the State Prison, from 30 to 50 days, and from 18 months to five years.

Melancholy Occurrence .- On the 16th inst. a sloop left Charleston, (S. C.) for the Methodist ed, and when within five miles of the landing, the sloop, in the act of jibing, was struck by a heavy flaw of wind, and immediately upset; eighteen persons were on board at the time, seven of whom were drowned. The Charleston papers state, that several of those who have perished were valuable citizens, and some were respectable strangers. The body of one, Mr. Robert Alexander. has been found.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA. CARACCAS, April 29.

Summary of the despatch from Commandant PLA to the Commander in Chief.
Under date of the 14th April, 1818, Com. Pla

writes, that after a rapid march for 26 hours, the royal Colonel Don Lopez, arrived a short distance from St. Joseph de Pissados, where the rebel Bollivar, with a thousand men, was stationed. Having ascertained where Bolivar slept, from one of his servants, the staff officer Don Renovales, was sent with a party to surprise him; and which he narrowly escaped, flying to the mountains, with three attendants, who were all shot down, one of them being a Priest. That at day-break of the 17th April, the royal line of Don Lopez was formed within half gun shot from the enemy, and moved forward under a heavy fire, in which Don Lopez was killed This sad event, and the superiority of the enemy, did not deter the troops, under Com. Pla, from attacking them at all points, and routed them completely; the cavalry pur-suing the fugitives, until the horses were broken down, and the men had to return with their saddles on their heads ; but for this, this day would have concluded the career of the traitors Bolivar Cedeno, and Zarasa. Part of the enemy retreated by the road of Calabosa. The enemy left more than 400 men on the field, and we have taken 150 prisoners. Of the enemy's killed, are Brig. Gen. Tomes, Staff officer Santander, Colonels Galindo, and Lelon Mourique, two Lieutenant Colonels and a Major. Of the prisoners are Colonels Reasonali, two Majors, a Captain, one of Bolivar's Aids, and a Surgeon, 150 women, two stands of colours, all the baggage of the officers, two caissons, and three drums. On our side we lost our commander the valiant Don Lopez, and a few soldiers; we had also a Captain, a Lieutenant,

two Ensigns, and 21 privates wounded.

Return of the articles taken in the action of the 17th April, near St. Joseph-530 musquets, 30, 500 cartridges, 11,170 flints, 400 lances, 25 batchets, two cases of spades and axes, and a travelling furnace. The baggage of Bolivar, with many jewels of value, also fell into our hands. Dated, Massiere, 18th April. T. DE RENOVALES.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. An arrival at Baltimore, from Leghorn, brings accounts to the 29th March, which state ;-that the Dey of Algiers had fallen a victim to the plague; that the American squadron, (with the exception of the Washington, which after touching at Naples, would proceed for the U.S.) were preparing to visit Tunis and Algiers; that the Spark was bound to Cibraltar with despatches, having on board Market and Purser Beal are coming to the U.S.; that the squadron are string the Barbary coast, records so to Naples and spars, and that the U.S.; would go to Naples and Leghorn; and that the U. S. ship Alert, had arrived at Gibraltar from the U.S.

The new Dey of Algiers commenced his reign by the liberation, from the seraglio of his predeces-sor, of all the young female Chritians and Jewesses.

Canada Sy. nploms.
Several of the Upper Canada towns have chosen Delegates to meet in Provincial Congress, the present month, for the redress of grievances; and have voted to pay the volunteer tax to de-fray expenses. This appears as if the seeds of revolution were germinating:

The British government have offered the agents of the American colonization society a territory on the coast of Africa for the purposes which the latter have in contemplation.

A letter from London of a recent date, places it almost beyond a doubt, that the fine British brig Thames, Capt. Strickland, from Charlestown for London, was wrecked on the Godwin Sanda in the dreadful gales on the 10th of March, and that every soul on board perished.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Thomas Dixon, Esq. of Amsterdam to Miss Mary B. Homet—Capt. James Ware, to Miss Eliza Pope—Mr. Wm. Kimball, of Cincinna-ti, Ohio, to Mrs. Charlotte Winship—Mr. Elisha Vose, to Mrs. Sarah Withington-Mr. Asa Watren, to Mrs. Mary Gordon.

In Medford, Mr. James T. Floyd, jun. to Mirs Lydia Rogers.-In Salem, Aaron Ordway, to Miss Catharine Pond.-In Weymouth, Rev. Stetson Raymond, of Chatham, to Miss Deborah Lord .-In Worcester, Mr. Benjamin Phelps, to Miss Eliza Andrews: Mr. Adolphus Fletcher to Miss Sarah Stow .- In Oxford, Mr John Lilly to Miss Clementina Shumway.—In Pertland, Rev. Gideon W. Olney, of Gardiner, Me. to Miss Frances, daughter of Capt. Asa Clap.-In Amherst, Mass. Horatio Southgate, Esq. of Portland, to Miss Mary, daughter of Noah Webster, Esq.—Inframingham. Mr. Oliver Shed of Groton, to Miss Nabby Rice.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Lydia A. Cleveland, consort of Mr. Aaron P. C. aged 25—Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Jonathan Sawyer-Mrs. Nancy, wife of Warnet Claffin, 34-Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr Ichabod Macombre, aged 30-Mr. John T. Tuckerman, aged

34—Daniel, son of Mr. Luther Sawtell—James, son of Mr. James Kelly, aged 3 y. 0 m.

At Andover, Mrs. LydiaBailey, 71.—In Ipswich, Levi Frisbie, infant son of Rev. D. T. Kimball. In Roxbury, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Hervey Woods, aged 31.—In Milton, Miss Hannah Vose, aged 62.—In Quincy, Mrs. Jemima Newcomb, 83. -In Salem, Mr. Samuel Buffum, aged 74; Mr. Samuel Hovey, aged 28, of the lockjaw, occasioned by a bruise on the finger which he received about week before. He died in about 36 hours after the symptons appeared...—In Newton, Mr. Amos Smith, jun. of Waltham, aged 23.—In Deerfield, Mrs. Wealthy, 61, wife of Dea. Eben. Newcomb, —In Portland, Mr. Jonathan Stevens, aged 54.— In New-York, Rev. Dr. John Schureman, Profes

sor in the New-Brunswick College, aged 45.
At Augusta, (Geo.) Rev. Elijah R. Sabin, a native of Connecticut, and a minister of the metho-

dist episcopal church.

ORATORIO.

THE HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY will perform a select ORATORIO, at Boylston Hall, THIS EVENING, June 2d, to commence at half past 7 o'clock. The last Oratorio contem-plated for the season. Order of Performance:— PART I.

Chorus, -- Judgment Hymn. MARTIN LUTHER. Solo. -- Great God! What do I see and hear. Ch.—Great Jehovah is our awful theme. Handel Solos, AlmightyGod when round thy shrine. Chorusses. MOZART. Duct, Hosannah, blessed is he that comes in

Chorus, 5 the name of the Lord. Recit .- Then shall the eyes of the blind. Handel. Air .- He shall feed his flock. Chorus .- Behold the Lamb of God. Recit .- O thou bright Orb. Chorus .- Behold! the listening Sun 46 Chorusses, Thy praise, O God, shall wake my

Solos, Solos. NARES. Air.—O fair! O purest! be thou the Dove. Moore. Choruses, &c. - Moses and the Children of Israel. Chorus .- Welcome, mighty King. HANDEL.

Solo, The turf shall be my fragrant shrine. Chorus .- When winds breath soft. Recit.—In eplendor bright.
Chorus.—The Heavens are telling. HAYDN. HATDN. Trie, Most beautiful appear.

See flashing through the west. Chorus .- The Lord is great. HAYDN. Recit .- And God said, let the waters. Air.—On mighty pens. Chorus.—Sing the Lord ye voices all. Recit,-And God created man. Air .- In native worth.

Handel's grand Coronation Anthem. Tickets may be had at the Franklin Musical Warehouse, No. 6, Milk-street; at S. H. Parker's Circulating Library, 12, Cornhill, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of performance.

NOTICE.

THE Norfolk Auxiliary Society for the Educa-tion of Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will hold their annual meeting at the Meeting-house in Franklin, on Wednesday, the 10th of June, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 11 o'clock A. M. a Sermon will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Codman. At the close of pub-lic services, a Collection will be taken up to aid the important objects of the Society. A general attendance of its members & friends is requested. .June 2.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Middlesex Auxil-L iary Society for educating pious youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be holden at Mackintosh's Hotel, in Concord, on Wednesday, the 10th of of June next at 2 o'clock, P. M. Members and friends of the Society are requested to attend punctually. Agents who cannot make their returns previous to the meeting, will feel the importance of doing it at that time May 26, 1818. J. CHICKERING, Sec'ry.

& Elegant French Goods. ALDWIN & JONES, No. 37, Market-Street, have received by the Margaret & Sarah, 9 cases of the following scarce and useful articles. Superior Gilt Clocks, run 15 days, strike hours and half hours, beautifully orna-mented with different devices, Washington Statutes, Digna, Peace, Hope, Cupid, &c.
Alabaster and Marble do. new pat-

terns, and handsomely wrought. These Clocks are of a superior workmanship, and all warranted, and will be sold at very moderate prices. They are well worthy the attention of those in want of a correct time keeper, connected. with a superb Mantle Ornament.

50 Astral Lamps, assorted colours, with and without Chrystal Shades, Shop Lamps, with reflectors, elegant Fountains for water, Flower Pots in pairs, or setts, to match, Glass Globes for Lamps, Lamp Wicks, Fable Bells, Steel Indispensible Mounts, Ottos of Rose, Coral Crosses and Beads, Damascun Steel Razors, boxes of Imitation Gold dial Watches &c. Watches, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, A ND for sale, wholesale and retail, by P. N. GREEN, Haverhill, Mass.

Songs of Zion, being a collection of Hymns for the use of Christians—price 50 cents. The above collection was made by a Minister of high standing of the Methodist persuasion, and is highly recommended.

June 2.

Cut Nails, Spikes, and Brads. G. T. & E. ODIORNE, keep constantly for sale all sizes of Cut Nails, including Sheathing, Drawing and Slating Nails. Also, the best quality of London O. L. Steel—rolled steel for Carriage Springs—Huntsman's best cast do.—Iron Shovels, &c. 3m May 19.

For the Boston Recorder.

HYMN TO EVENING .- BY M. H. PERRINS. When the day has drawn to a beautiful close, And the glow of serenity smiles in the west, When nature has seemingly sunk to repose, And the shadows of eve are her pillow of rest. When the lake, unrufiled by current or breeze, In its mirror reflecting the trembling light, Nor a rustle disturbing the leaves of the trees, Or invading the eloquent silence of night. If this seeming enchantment, existing a while, Could always impart such a calm to the breast, Then peace and benevolence sweetly should

And lull all the tumults of passion to rest. And O, that my evening of life may decline, With a lustre as mild, and as tranquil as this, May the dawnings of hope resplendently shine, And illumine my path to the mansions of bliss. Whenever my evening devotions ascend, May my soul in a transport of gratitude rise, And grace like the dews of the evening descend. To nurture my spirit for rest in the skies. Bridgewater, May 18th.

MISCELLANY.

DEAF AND DUMB.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

Nobenevolent mind can become acquainted with the Asylum at Hartford, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, without feeling deeply interested in its prosperity. Of the utility of that Institution, I recently had very pleasing evidence.

I had lately an opportunity to spend an hour in company with two young ladies, sisters, who are deaf and dumb.

They have attended the Asylum the last year. In the course of the interview, a number of questions were put to them in writing, and their answers were returned in the same way. They have learned to write with surprising quickness, and in a legible and even elegant hand. They appeared to apprehend the questions with readiness, and answered them without hesitancy. At the time of the conversation, not the most distant thought was entertained of giving the public any account of it; but as far as I can recollect, the questions and answers which follow, are verbatim, except that two or three small words are added which were necessarily understood.

The reason why I put the first question to the younger sister, was, the report I had heard that during the latter part of the time she was at the Asylum, she appeared to be under some conviction of sin. The first question proposed was, Do you

think you love God ? Under which she wrote, I hope I have

God in my heart. At the time she was writing this answer, her countenance was expressive of a sincerity of mind and a seriousness of thought

which no words can convey. Q. Do you know that you are a sinner? A. My heart is bad,-I am very wicked. Q. Have you felt any anxiety about your-

self, because you have a bad heart and are so wicked ! A. Yes-I feel sorry.

Q. How long is it since you first began to feel anxious about yourself because you have sinned?

A. Two months. I then told her that all people should feel that they are wicked and have sinned against God. Yes, replied she, and be sorry and repent. This led me to state to her in Christ, she would be happy when she died. To which she said if I repent & have a clean heart, I shall go to heaven and be happy. She then handed me a paper, or rather a book, in which she had written some thoughts on the nature of true repentance and faith in Christ. After I had read them and pointed to some of the words and sentences, to see if she understood them. I told her that Christians would pray to God for her, that she might have sorrow for her wicked heart, believe in Jesus and be saved. She said, if I trust in Jesus, he save me when I die. I feel happy that he give me a clean heart. I told her that all persons would not be saved, or happy when they died.

A. Some will, and some will not. Yes, said I, those who do not trust in Christ, will be miscrable. She assented I concluded from what she said, that she had Scriptural notions concerning repentsance of sin, and faith in Christ, and a future state; and has learned much, in a short time, by the teaching of the Divine Spirit.

Q. Do you pray to God? A. Morning, noon and night: I pray often. At the same time she cast her eyes and pointed her finger upward, toward heaven, as though she had a desire to have me understand where she thought God dwells, and then pointed to the words, I

pray ofsen. I told her that all those who love God pray to him. She readily assented, and led me to conclude that prayer is an exercise in which she finds satisfaction. She again handed me the book, mentioned above, and showed me the Lord's Prayer; and also a prayer which she had composed, that I might read it. I understood from her that when she first began to pray, she made use of the Lord's Prayer; but that afterwards she made use of the one which she composed. The latter one contained, with other things, a humble confession of her wicked heart and of her sin, and sundry petitions in the name of Christ that God would forgive her, and make her have a clean heart; that he would help her and all the deaf and dumb to love him, and save

her and all people. I next mentioned to her that she and all people must die, and that it is a great thing

A. Yes, but I hope I shall be with Christ when I die s and again she pointed and looked up to heaven.

Nor did our conversation end here; for she evinced the strongest desire to pursue

the subject and to satisfy my inquiries. 1 therefore put a few questions more to her. These were chiefly concerning Jesus Christ, and salvation by him. She appeared to understand what I said, and to take a deep interest in the subject; nay, to be delighted to converse about God and the Bible, heaven and salvation.

When the company present spoke to each other, her countenance, and that of her sister, intimated an ardent desire to possess the use of language. Hence I intimated to her that if she should go to heaven, she would there be able to communicate her thoughts as they do who are in heaven. With a pleasant smile, she told me she hoped it would be so.

She expressed much satisfaction that her instructors in the Asylum, taught her, and the other deaf and dumb, about God and Jesus Christ, and heaven, and to pray, and that they had an opportunity to attend public worship on the Sabbath.

I might state further, that I read a letter which she wrote to her parents: in this letter I noticed that she had asked their forgiveness for past disobedience to their

FEMALE CHARACTER.

Communicated for the RECORDEE.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Boston to her Brother.

-You ask me how I like "Cecil's Remains"much for the most part. But I think there appears to have been something of severity in his character—something savoring more of the de-termined scholar than the amiable Christian. I am not pleased with his remarks upon my sex. This you will say is a matter of course. However, if I am not deceived. I object to his insinuations not as a weman but as a Christian-as a member of God's universal family-and as a friend to the interests of both sexes; having, I humbly believe, long since learnt, in view of this subject, to " cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils," and to feel that if any one would be honorable in God's view he must be willing to become nothing. In his letter on the marriage of ministers, Mr.

Cecil says, " A man must stand on his own ground when associating with women, and not descend to mingle among them." "Thought is the characterizing feature of the man and feeling of the woman," By the first remark, does Mr. C. intend to say that the minister must not bring himself to a level with the giddy, the volatile, the thoughtless of our sex-or does he mean that all women are so. My opinion has been, that by cultivating habits of rational intercourse between the sexes, the real good of both parties would be promoted; that the man would become more social and refined without losing his strength, and the woman more sound without losing her gentleness. Is not the tendency of the above remarks likely to be unfavorable to both sexes? Are they not calculated to produce in the minds of men an overweening opinion of their own importance-a loftiness of spirit contrary to the spirit of the meek and lowly Jesus, and inimical to the growth of religion in the soul? Are they not equally deteriora-ting in their influence on the female mind? Will not the woman infer, if the case be so, it is not necessary she should cultivate her mental powers that she may as well confine her views and her thoughts, so far as she thinks at all, to that contracted sphere comprehended under the general term self, as to endeavor to expand her benevolence by enlarging her knowledge? Will she not be in danger of becoming the despicable cleared to control, by being told she was made for feeling rather than reflection? Alas! how can woman, subjected to the accumulated vexations of outward temptation and constitutional frailty, be expected to endure the evils of life with firm ness, when the whole tendency of her education has been to enervate the energies of the mind, induce loose habits of thinking, and undermine the government of reason.

But the chief objection I have to Mr. Cecil's remarks is this. They are calculated to deprive women of that respect in their own families, which is necessary to the proper discipline of children. Now this I deem of incalculable importance. Let the sons of a family lose their respect for their mother, and it will be utterly impossible for a substitute for maternal authority to be found. I de not hesitate to say, and I do not say it rashly, or without much examination of the subject, that those families where the character of the mother is depressed to the level of a mere housekeeper, are never well organized; and that on the contrary, the sons of those mothers whose rank in the family authorizes them to be the counsellors of their children, are in childhood more amiable. and in manhood more worthy than others. The reason is obvious. If children are not under the covernment of their mother, they must necessaribe much alone and left to their own guidance, and exposed to early associations unfriendly to virtue. Their characters will be mostly formed by the influence of adventitious circumstances. nless indeed the father can oversee them constantly, which is rarely the case. The father requires the boy to obey his mother, and perhaps gives him long lessons on the subject; but of how much weight they will be in turning the scale between duty and inclination, when the child sees that his father does not respect her himself. it requires but little sagacity to conjecture. The habit of trifling, of dissimulation, and of rebellion is thus acquired, and if grace effect an alteration in the state of the heart afterwards, it certainly operates under circumstances unfavorable to its growth. There is also another evil resulting from the opinion above stated. It is the interruption of domestic peace. Such an opinion introduces pride and pertinacity and imperiousness on the one side, and jealousy and enmity on the other, among brothers and sisters, and in this way is destructive of the best principles and affections of our nature.

There are those, who think that if women are treated as equals, they will aspire to dominion-or will not be "in subjection with reverence" to their husbands. I am of a contrary opinion. We can never yield willingly when we think the duty of doing so is questionable-we always give with the worst grace what is extorted—we are always the most generous when left free. The enlightened obedience of a sensible woman is consistent, because it is a dictate of reason; it is seen to be necessary in the constitution of things, and for the preservation of order in the different departments of the creation of God. The capricious subjection of a weak and ill informed woman is that of a slave, and not being properly conceived of in the first place, is likely to be disputed, or submitted to with reluctance.

But nothing can be than to dispute

the point of equality is too short to waste in brethren. Time is too short to waste in the state of and besides, by society at large, every individual will generally be respected in proportion to his merits. If we would have influence, we must prove in the first place that we deserve it. But every one in his place that we deserve it. But every one in his order. The moment a woman steps out of her proper sphere, she ceases to be, in proportion to her dereliction of the path prescribed her, either amiable or respectable. And in my judgment, were women blessed with an enlightened education, and taught to view the subject of female subordination in a philosophical and scriptural way, they would not only be much greater help-

ers and blessings to their husbands and children, but in much less danger of usurping that authori-ty which God and nature have delegated to the other sex. Yours, &c.

* P. S. Since writing the above, I have been gratified at finding my sentiments supported by Mr. Babbington. I extract the passage referred to, from his " Practical View of Christian Education," for your perusal. "In the whole range of associations between persons of different sexes, the consequent advantages extremely depend on the maintenance of fixed and habitual sentiments of mutual respect. Such sentiments are essential to delicacy and tenderness in men, and to willing deference and submission in women, and to cordial affection in the nearer relations of life on both sides."

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

From the Washington City Gazette. Education is making rapid progress in France. A new Lancasterian school has been opened at Grenoble. The name of his M. Louis 18th, protector of the system of mutual instruction, is inscribed on the most conspicuous part of this school, and of a great number of others.

The analysis of the report made to the Society for elementary instruction, by Baron de Gajuado, the Secretary General, from April 16, 1817, to Feb. 1818, occupies six columns of a Paris paper, by which it appears that at no period of the history of France, were so many associations entered into by individuals, at their own expense, for the promotion of the public welfare, as at the present moment.

France, gentlemen, says the Reporter, offers at this moment a spectacle worthy of great attention, a spectacle almost without example amongst us to the present day -The whole kingdom is animated with the enlightened design of promoting, by means of education, the happiness of the rising generation "-and in another part, he says "it is a beautiful and worthy reply to the calumniators of the French nation, who have descended so low as to attack her character in the midst of those misfortunes which she has supported with so much dignity.

"The 16th of April, 1917, the number of schools under the care of the Society was about 100. They have been since increased to 369, having been nearly quadrupled in 9 months. Only nine departments are without these schools-" in the 77 departments wherein they have been established, that of the Seine possesses 60." "In one store in Paris, 22,000 slates have been purceased for the scholars of that city." Honorable mention is made of several officers, who have introduced it into full activity.

"The Normal School, instituted by the Prefect of the Seine, has aiready given upwards of 130 teachers to different departments, without including foreigners or the non-commissioned officers of 4 legions, and of the 5th regiment of Huzsars.

" More than 30 ladies have been instructed in the Female Normal School, and among these there are twenty who learned the system, with the intention of applying it to their own private establishments. The method of mutual instruction is so applicable to equeation, that a worthy ecclesiastic, the cure of saint Francois, having witnessed one of the lessons at the school of Popincourt, was struck with such admiration, that he declared he would not wish to follow any other mode in his church for teaching the elements of Christianity."

The subscribers are very numerous, comprising the whole of the Royal family, most of the public functionaries-the clerand superior military officers, and man landed proprietors, manufacturers, &c. throughout the whole of France. " At Bethune, a worthy individual has made a donation to the school of that place of 4000 francs, (about \$800.) and a house."

SWISS SEPULCHRES.

Account of the Burying-Place at Zug, in Switzerland-translated for the Washington City Gazette.

"All the tombs in this burying-place are xactly similar; they are made of a greyish polished square stone, three feet high containing the epitaph; and surmounted by a brilliant gilt cross of good workmanship. Each grave is surrounded with the most beautiful garden flowers. It may be truly said that they are watered with tears, for maternal tenderness, filial piety, love and friendship, cultivate and cherish them.

These graves are separated by small trenches, so that the flowers which are planted and taken care of by the relations and friends may not be mixed together, The cemetery is very large, only surrounded by palisades sufficiently high to lean upon, above which are seen the majestic mountains, which form an admirable perspective. This place is the public walk; the air is quite perfumed, and I have never seen such a profusion of oderiferous flowers in any parterre. Woe to the profane hand that should dare to rifle these sweets ! It would be considered as sacrilege. On holydays this cemetery presents an en-chanting coup d'œil; besides the shrubs which surround the tombs, the golden crosses are ornamented with crowns and garlands of flowers, and even the gravestones are covered with them.

On Sundays the scene exhibited reminds one of the Greek customs. Young girls and old men bring offerings and deposit them with affection on the tombs. They are silent—but this melancholy and affecting worship does not require hymns or words: The action alone says so much! It expresses tenderness, regret, and fidelity. The picturesque costume of the Swiss adds still more interest to this impressive

Remarkable Discovery of a Murder. The murderer of Mr. Martin, a receiver of taxes at Bilguy, says a letter from Bar-sur-Aube, was discovered a few days ago in the most singular manner and arrested. The crime was committed on the 9th of February on the high road at one o'clock in the afternoon. The shot entered Mr. Martin's heart, and he fell down dead. He was returning from collecting, and had only 130 france about

him, of which he was robbed, as well as of his watch and a ring. The charge of the gun was rammed down with a written paper.—This had been carefully taken up, and carried away with the body. The writing was still legible. On this piece of paper there were expressions which are used in glass manufactories, and a date of near 15 years back. Upon this single indication, the judge went to the owner of the glass manuthe judge went to the owner of the glass manufactory at Bilguy, examined his books, and succeeded in finding an article relative to the delivery of glass, of which the paper in question was the bill of parcels. The suspicion immediately fell on the son-in-law of this individual; the latter had been out of the country for ten years .-Order was given to arrest the person suspected.—When the officers came to him he was on his knees, praying. In his fright he confessed the on the spot, and even showed where the watch and ring were, which were indeed found under the thatch of his house.—London paper.

Life of Rev. C. Buchanan.

CHARLES EWER, Sign of the BIBLE Lished, MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. late Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal, author of Christian Researches in Asia, &c. &c. By HUGH PEARSON, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford. Price in boards \$1—bound \$1,25.

Extract from the Author's Preface. "It may not be unnecessary to observe, that this volume contains the history of a man, whose leading characteristic was a sincere and devoted attachment to the Gospel of Christ, as a living principle of faith and practice. While, therefore, it is hoped, that those whose sentiments are substantially similar will derive peculiar gratification from the perusal of the following Memoirs, they may tend, as far as others are concerned, both to explain the nature of those principles, and to illustrate and recommend their excellence and value. Whatever is worthy either of being admired or imitated, and there is much which is deserving of both in the character of Dr. Buchanan, is chiefly to be ascribed to his views and feelings as a Christian; and though, as the Author himself would avow, it is by no means necessary to coincide in every opinion expressed by Dr. Buchanan in this volume, he is deeply persuaded, that the leading principles of his life and conduct are alone capable of producing genuine and exalted virtue, peace of conscience, and a well-grounded hope of eternal happiness."

Also—LAW's SERIOUS CALL to a

Devout and Holy Life, adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By Rev. WILLIAM LAW, A. M. Seventcenth Edition.

To which is added some Account of the Author and three Letters to a Friend. He that hath ears to hear let him hear. Luke 8.8. Behold I come quickly and my reward is with me.

Price bound \$1, 25. Rev. 22, 12. "This excellent treatise is wrote in a strong and nervous style, and abounds with many new and sublime thoughts; in a word, one may say of the book as Sir Richard Steele did of a discourse of Dr. South's, that it has in it whatever wit and wisdom can put together; and I will venture to add, that whoever sits down without prejudice and attentively reads it throughout, will rise up the wiser man and better Christian."

" Bound to no sect, to no one party tied, To sons of God in every clime allied; Like light's great orb, diffusive, unconfined,

His heaven-laught soul capacious grasp'd mankind Recently published, and for sale as above-INSTITUTES of the Christian Religion, by JOHN CALVIN. Translated from the Original Latin, and collated with the Author's last edition in French. By John Allen. In 3 vols. 8vo. price in boards \$7,50, bound \$9.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,

AVE lately made considerable additions to HAVE lately made considerable auditions to their assortment of BOOKS—among which are-Scott's Family Bible, 3 vols. with Notes, &c. following the Verses, (a great improvement); Romeyn's Sermons, \$5; Owen's History of the Bible Society, \$4; Accum's Chemical Amusements, \$1. Smith's Sermons, \$5; Adams's Latin Grammar, 75 cts; Stewart on the Mind, 2 vols. \$5,50; Female Scripture Biography, \$2,75; Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Guide, \$2,25; La Baum's Russian Campaigns, \$2,75; Visit to London, plates, 37 cts; Manners and Customs, \$3; Natural History, \$1, 50; Count Fathom, by Smollet, \$1, 75; Doddridge's Rise and Progress, on handsome paper, \$1,25; Cowper's Poems, 3 vols; Annals of the Poor, 75 cts; Breckenridge's Louisiana, \$1, 25; Black's Chemistry, \$3; Chateaubrian's Travels, \$2, 75; Clark's Homer, \$2; Hob-house's Alibana, \$8; Mawe's Brazil, \$3; Salt's Abyssinia, \$8,25; Stoddard's Louisiana, \$3; Coxe on Fruit Trees, \$3, 25; Dobson's Petrarch, \$4; Davis's Chemistry, \$8; Accum's Tests, 1; Father as he should be, 6; Faber's Sermons, 2, 25; Grant's Popular Models, 1,50; Nicholson's Carpenter's Guide, 7,50; Juvenile Panorama, 1,75; Phillipart's Memoirs of Moreau, 2; Paired not Matched, 2; Carpenter's Prices, 75 cts; Cattle Doctor, 1; George Barnwell; Catholic Prayer Books; Marshal on Gardening, 2; New Robinson Crusoe, 1; Priestly's Notes, 10; Steel's Works, 2,50; Van Ess's kife of Bonaparte, 10; Foote's Works, 3; Game of Chess, 50 cts; Imitation of Christ, 75 cts; Hey's Surgery, 3, 50; Dialogues of the Dead, 87; Mourner Comforted, 3,25; Miller's Farriery, 1; Newcomb on our Lord, 2, 25; Pope on Bridge Architecture, with plates, 3, 50; Smith's History of New-York, 3,50. 6w May19

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

JUST published, and for sale by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, at No. 50, Cornhill, a Reply to the Rev. Mr. Judson's Sermon on Christian Baptism; containing an official statement of facts, connected with his change of sentiments respecttng Baptism, never before published. By Enoch Pond, Pastor of the Congregational Church in

Ward, (Mass.)
Clergymen in the vicinity of the Author, speak
clergymen in the vicinity of the Author, speak
as being "not only a full reof the above work, as being "not only a full reply to Mr. Judson, but also a lucid statement and afirmation of the truth respecting the controverted subject of Baptism, well worthy the perusal of the Christian public." Price 50 cents single, \$5,00 per dozen.

Also—A few copies of the same author's Controversy with Dr. Bancroft, on the subjec of Religious Conferences.

6w May 19.

Particular Notice! A RMSTRONG'S Edition of Scott's FAMILY BIBLE will be raised three dollars a set after the first day of July, to Booksellers, and to subscribers. Four volumes of this edition are published, and the other two will be ready in a few weeks. Those who intend to subscribe should apply

without delay to avoid the advanced price. All agents who have names not returned to the publisher, or who shall be able to obtain any names prior to the first day of July, will be supplied on the same terms as heretofore. The rise of the price is necessary to indemnify the publisher for the loss of interest and for the risk ;-he invites all he desire to have the work, to send their names and have it at the old price. To such as cannot make it convenient to pay at present, a reasonable credit will be given.

CHALMERS' WORKS, in one vol. 8vo taining Evidences of Christianity, in mical and Occasional Discourses. The the viz. Missionary Sermen, that on the Death Princess Charlotte, and on Christian Charlotte,

Princess Unartons, and on Christian Chan plied to religious differences, never bein lished in this country. For sale by the P er, M. NEWMAN, of Andover, and most oksellers in Boston.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A GENTS in Boston for the New-England of Religious Tracts, at the low price of on a page. Orders from charitable distributed.

Also, for sale. Also, for sale, Memoirs of Dr. Buchanan, 82, 75;

Memorrs of Dr. Buchanan, 82, 75; moirs of Rev. Charles Buck, \$1,50; a varie Books, suitable for presents in Sunday & Class Papers, Tickets, &c. for do.

Also, a general assortment of Books and onary. Bibles in great quantities, which we sold cheap to Bible and Missionary Societies May 26.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW, ELEGANT AND CHEAP. OSIAH BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68 hill, have on hand one of the best asse of PAPERS and BORDERS, in this town, or ing of American, French, English and India ufacture, which they offer for sale, at very re

AMERICAN—A complete assortment qualities and prices. As the business of man turing is done under their immediate inspe-they can with confidence recommend their as being equal to any made in this town, a rant the color to be equal in durability french and English. (They make the pers agreeable to the generous old fashion putting in each roll 16 sheets of 3-4 yd.
which makes them contain about one third than French rolls.

FRENCH-Just received a fresh ass mong them are, Monuments of Paris, View of River Bosphorus, Cook's Voyages,

Picturesque, LANDSCA English Gardens Italy, and a great many low priced,
Elegant Satin striped Papers, with super
Borders to match—Landscapes and figure

do-Plain Papers, all qualities and colors d Fire board Papers.
ENGLISH—Handsome small figure, ground, with cloth Borders, silk do-

ous colors.

INDIA—Gold and silver flowered Paper, variety, one set in particular, very elegant.

Our Purchasers are invited to call and example and they are assured they shall find the prolow as at any other store in town, whatever, it try traders, at the lowest wholesale prices.

Earthen, Glass & China Ware

NORCROSS & MELLEN, HAVE on hand, 782 packages of CROCK GLASS, & CHINA WARES, the packages of CROCK which they have received by the Liver et, George Porter, and other late arrival Liverpool, among which are a variety of and valuable articles of the newest pattern With 150 assorted Crates, put up parti-

for the country trade. Ware repacked as usual, in the best n and on terms as good as can be obtained in May 5.

HARD WARE.

NEWELL & DANA, No. 6, Broadsupply of Birmingham and Sheffield Wars sisting of Fancy and Staple Goods, making assortment complete in all articles was able terms for cash or approved credit.

ROBERT L. BIRD.

No. 73, Newbury-street, opposite the Lie AS received by late arrivals-AS received by late arrivals—on bossed Moreen, of a rich figure, Curtains, with Fringe, Lace and Tassels ball and other curtain Fringes; white bedtick Bindings. Also, one case of Seatings of an excellent quality, for chairs, of the following widths, 18, 20, 28, and 30 inches. Persons in the be furnished with the above as low as in Boston. All orders promptly atten-Boston, May 19.

Fashionable and Good Hat ENRY MESSINGER, at his Ste Ment of Gentleman's, Youths' and Fashionable Hats, Foreign and Dome lieves as can be found in the town of would not venture to say the Unit which he offers by wholesale and prices, without quibling. Just receive adelphia, Jimbrellas and Parasols of the quality. From London by the Gales, superfine Mustard. From the Hava Spanish Hats and Cigers. ep3w

PARTNERSHIP.

ELIAS MAYNARD, would inform and customers, that he has take tel Noyes, into partnership, and the bin future be transacted under the firm MAYNARD & NOYES. MAYNARD & NOYES, Who will keep constantly for sale, Cornhill, an extensive assortment of MEDICINES, together with a great other articles usually sold by Drag assure Physicians and the public, the intention in large than the public assure that the public assurement contains the public assurement c intention to keep their assortment to have every article of the first quality every exertion to give satisfaction may favor them with their patronage One of the firm may always be Shop, night and day, to wait on those Physicians' Prescriptions will receive attention, and the request of the Bos Association be complied with.

WILLIAMS's ANATOMICAL EXHIBI THE Anatomical Preparations, Wax, by Williams, are open for This exhibition, displays all the magnetic of the complicated and magneture of the human body.

This make make it the product

This noble work is the produc years' study and labor, and may be Scollay's Buildings, Court Street, house of Gardner Green, Esq.—Adm. 9, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price 50 cents.

MR. BURR'S BEACON-STREET SCH

BEACON-STREET S. H.

In which are taught Reading, H.

metic, English Greemanar, Geogreek, &c. is open for the reception dies every Monday during term time Reference to Rev. Dr. Freeman, ford, Esq. or Rev. Mr. Huntington, Rev. Dr. Parter, of Roxbury.

N. R. Pleasant Accommodation N. B. Pleasant Accommodat

three Boarders.

he Jews in G m from Mos

mer ; we he cannot b ers go a ate acknowledge by the force and divine

pect a Messias t

he service, and is in German ode of wors ong the Jews. to a cathe me object being neither red to cor nagogue is

e heard sine ts are makin and practic es have b ther places than that S are not, but ird any w may keep the Christ. He

duce him ren Moses, st, and Kin mpt will do